

most of which were related to the Lewinsky investigation and many were for uncompensated attorney-hours.

Question 2 of the letter requests the cost of witnesses associated with the Lewinsky investigation. These costs amount to \$13,841, which is included in the Summary, under various categories.

Question 3 of the letter, Lewinsky-related travel costs, is shown in the Summary as \$949,895.

Should you or the Senator's office have any questions about the estimate, please call Paul Rosenzweig or me at 202-514-8688.

Sincerely,

JACKIE M. BENNETT, JR.,
Deputy Independent Counsel.

Attachment

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES RELATING TO MONICA LEWINSKY
[Jan. 15–Aug. 31, 1998]

Category of expense	Lewinsky related expenses
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,861,456
Travel Costs	949,895
Rent, Communications and Utilities	356,494
Contractual Services	884,110
Supplies and Services	82,653
Capital Equipment	186,021
Administrative Services	73,294
Total	4,393,923

Note: The expenses shown above do not include other costs allocated to this Office by the General Accounting Office (GAO). Certain administrative costs incurred by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) are periodically charged to this Office. The amount of this charge for the period in question is not available (for the six-month period ending March 31, 1998, the amount was approximately \$121,700).

Additionally, payroll costs of FBI personnel assigned to this Office are paid by their agency, and therefore are not included in the above expenses.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. That letter that has just been made part of the RECORD is highlighted here relative to the detailed expense associated with the Monica Lewinsky incident, expenses from January 15 to August 31, 1998, including categories of expenses relative to personal compensation, travel costs, contractual services, supplies, capital equipment, administrative services. The total is \$4.3 million, roughly \$4.4 million. That is the cost to the American taxpayer.

The question that I brought up earlier was one of equity. Equity demands the costs of the delays should be borne by the President and not the taxpayers of this country.

I ask that my colleagues support me in the resolution that I have submitted which would require the President to reimburse the American taxpayers for the expenses that resulted from the delays of the investigation, the delays that were initiated and caused directly by the President.

My colleagues should note that this resolution is not unprecedented. We, in Congress, have required Members under investigation by the Ethics Committee to reimburse the committee for the costs of the investigation. The same standard should apply in the case of the President of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 277—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPORTANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE PACIFIC ISLAND NATIONS

Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BYRD,

Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. ROTH, Mr. FORD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 277

Whereas the South Pacific region covers an immense area of the earth, approximately 3 times the size of the contiguous United States;

Whereas the United States seeks to maintain strong and enduring economic, political, and strategic ties with the Pacific island countries of the region, despite the reduced diplomatic presence of the United States in the region since World War II;

Whereas Pacific island nations wield control over vast tracts of the ocean, including seabed minerals, fishing rights, and other marine resources which will play a major role in the future of the global economy;

Whereas access to these valuable resources will be vital in maintaining the position of the United States as the leading world power in the new millennium;

Whereas Asian countries have already recognized the important role that these Pacific island nations will play in the future of the global economy, as evidenced by the Tokyo summit meeting in October 1997 with various Pacific island heads of state;

Whereas the Pacific has long been regarded as one of the "last frontiers", with an enormous wealth of uncultivated resources; and

Whereas direct United States participation in the human and natural resource development of the South Pacific region would promote beneficial ties with these Pacific island nations and increase the possibilities of access to the region's valuable resources: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it is in the national interest of the United States to remain actively engaged in the South Pacific region as a means of supporting important United States commercial and strategic interests, and to encourage the consolidation of democratic values;

(2) a Pacific island summit, hosted by the President of the United States with the Pacific island heads of government, would be an excellent opportunity for the United States to foster and improve diplomatic relations with the Pacific island nations;

(3) through diplomacy and participation in the human and natural resource development of the Pacific region, the United States will increase the possibility of gaining access to valuable resources, thus strengthening the position of the United States as a world power economically and strategically in the new millennium; and

(4) the United States should fulfill its longstanding commitment to the democratization and economic prosperity of the Pacific island nations by promoting their earliest integration in the mainstream of bilateral, regional, and global commerce and trade.

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that today, along with Mr. AKAKA, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BYRD, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. ROTH, Mr. FORD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MURKOWSKI and Mr. SESSIONS to submit the Pacific Island Summit Resolution.

Since the end of World War II, the U.S. has lacked a strong diplomatic policy and presence in the Pacific Region. This has become more prevalent in recent years. Often characterized as a policy of "benign neglect," the current situation is insufficient to con-

tinue the role of the U.S. as the leading world power as we enter the new millennium.

The Pacific region covers an immense area of the Earth, approximately three times that of the contiguous United States. Increasing enforcement of treaties demarcating exclusive economic zones are revealing Pacific Island countries that wield control over vast tracts of the ocean, marine fisheries and undersea minerals; resources that will play a major role in the future of the global economy.

As natural resources around the world dwindle, access to the relatively untapped resources in this region of the world will become increasingly important. The U.S., as the leading world power, should seek to maintain strong ties to this region. By cultivating diplomatic relationships with these leaders today, we foster strong economic ties tomorrow.

In October 1997, then-Prime Minister Hashimoto held a summit meeting in Tokyo, Japan with various Pacific Island heads of state. Clearly, Japan is aware of the unlimited potential of this region, its valuable resources, and the importance of gaining access to them. It is economically and strategically important that we not stand idly by while other countries step into the vacuum created by the present U.S. policy.

This resolution, Mr. President, encompasses all of these ideas in expressing the sense of the United States Senate that a summit meeting between the President and leaders from the Pacific region would be an excellent opportunity for the U.S. to strengthen its position economically and strategically. These Pacific Islands in return will be provided the rare opportunity to share their interests, visions for the future, and concerns with the leader of the world's most powerful democracy. It is my sincere belief that this summit will rebuild a foundation neglected since the end of World War II and be the beginning of a mutually beneficial relationship between the U.S. and this great region.

Congressman ENI FALEOMAVAEGA introduced similar legislation in the House of Representatives, which speaks to the importance of developing and maintaining close diplomatic and economic ties with the Pacific and that a Pacific Island Summit would aid the U.S. considerably in attaining this goal. It is my hope that this legislation will be considered and approved in both chambers expeditiously.●

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

BUMPERS (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3591

Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Ms. LANDRIEU) proposed

an amendment to the bill (S. 2237) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike line 19 on page 55 through line 6 on page 58.

ENZI (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3592

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BRYAN, and Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2237, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . PROHIBITION.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, prior to October 1, 1999, the Secretary of the Interior shall not—

(1) promulgate as final regulations, or in any way implement, the proposed regulations published on January 22, 1998, at 63 Fed. Reg. 3289; or

(2) issue a notice of proposed rulemaking for, or promulgate, or in any way implement, any similar regulations to provide for procedures for gaming activities under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), in any case in which a State asserts a defense of sovereign immunity to a lawsuit brought by an Indian tribe in a Federal court under section 11(d)(7) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2710(d)(7)) to compel the State to participate in compact negotiations for class III gaming (as that term is defined in section 4(8) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2703(8))).

(b) CLASS III GAMING COMPACTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) PROHIBITION ON APPROVING COMPACTS.—Prior to October 1, 1999, the Secretary may not expend any funds made available under this Act, or any other Act hereinafter enacted, to prescribe procedures for class III gaming, or approve class III gaming on Indian lands by any means other than a Tribal-State compact entered into between a state and a tribe, on or after the enactment of this Act.

(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to prohibit the review or approval by the Secretary of a renewal or revision of, or amendment to a Tribal-State compact that is not covered under subparagraph (A).

(2) NO AUTOMATIC APPROVAL.—Prior to October 1, 1999, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Tribal-State compact for class III gaming, other than one entered into between a state and a tribe, shall be considered to have been approved by the Secretary by reason of the failure of the Secretary to approve or disapprove that compact.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—The terms “class III gaming”, “Secretary”, “Indian lands”, and “Tribal-State compact” shall have the same meaning for the purposes of this section as those terms have under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 3593

Mr. ASHCROFT proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2237, *supra*; as follows:

Beginning on page 109, strike line 21 and all that follows through line 18 on page 110 and insert the following:

“Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount available under the heading ‘National Park Service, Operation of

the National Park Service’ under title I shall be \$1,325,903,000.”.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 16, 1998, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting, to mark up the following bills: S. 1771, to amend the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act; and S. 1899, Chippewa Cree of the Rocky Boy's Reservation Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1998; to be followed immediately by a confirmation hearing on the nomination of Montie Deer, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission. The hearing will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold two days of hearings entitled “Improving The Safety of Food Imports.” The hearings will focus on legislative, administrative and regulatory remedies for the weaknesses previously identified in the subcommittee's safety of food imports investigation. The subcommittee will hear from various Members of Congress, Government agencies, as well as industry and interest groups.

These hearings will take place on Thursday, September 24 and Friday, September 25, 1998, at 9:30 a.m., in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Timothy J. Shea of the subcommittee staff at 224-3721.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, September 15, 1998, at 10 a.m., in open session, to consider the nominations of Bernard D. Rostker, to be Under Secretary of the Army; James M. Bodner, to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; and Vice Adm. Dennis C. Blair, USN, for appointment to the grade of admiral, and to be Commander in Chief of U.S. Pacific Command.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, September 15, 1998, at 9:30 a.m., on the nominations of Robert Brown, John Paul Hammer-

schmidt, and Norman Mineta to be members of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, September 15, 1998, at 2:30 p.m., on S. 2390—Freedom to Transport Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 15, 1998, at 10 a.m., and 2:15 p.m. to hold two hearings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the House Committee on Education and the Workforce be authorized to meet in conference on H.R. 6, the Higher Education Act amendments of 1998 during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 15, 1998, at 2 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate for a markup of bills pending before the committee. The markup will begin at 9:30 a.m., on Tuesday, September 15, 1998, in room 428A, Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST, BUSINESS RIGHTS, AND COMPETITION

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 15, 1998, at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing in room 226, Senate Dirksen Office Building, on “Consolidation in the Telecommunications Industry: Has it Gone Too Far?”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF FLORIDA-ISRAEL INSTITUTE

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, as we approach a new century, we find ourselves in a year of multiple milestones.